

FORM.—Still more oval and elongated than the last species, the profile falling in a gentle curve from the dorsal to the end of the snout. Depth exactly one-third of the length, excluding caudal: head one-fifth of the entire length, caudal included. Maxillary rather dilated towards the bottom, and quite straight, not curving backwards as in both the last species. Teeth rather larger, and more conspicuous. Nostrils larger. Only twelve scales in the depth, the lateral line occupying the seventh row from the top: thirty-seven or thirty-eight in the lateral line. Scales of a rather different form; the basal margin more sinuous, the free margin not so regularly curved, the coloured striæ hardly obvious. Dorsal more oblong than triangular, higher in relation to the depth, of which it equals two-thirds, commencing at a point anterior to the middle of the length, excluding caudal. The pectorals reach a little beyond the ventrals, which are attached a little in advance of the dorsal. The anal has all the rays longer, and more nearly equal, the posterior part of the fin not being so much sloped off: there are three spines at the commencement, the first two minute, the third not quite half the length of the soft rays: this fin is furthermore distinguished from that of the two former species by the rays being set with asperities, which communicate a scabrous harsh feel to the touch, when the finger is passed along them from the base upwards.

COLOUR.—Not noticed in the recent state. In spirits it appears more silvery than either of the two last species: the back and upper part of the sides being brownish. A humeral dusky spot, and the remains of what was probably a bright silver band along the middle of the side from the gill to the caudal. At the base of the caudal is a dusky spot, which is prolonged in a line along the central rays to the commencement of the fork. The other fins faintly edged with dusky, but otherwise pale.

Habitat, Rio de Janeiro.

The more oval and elongated form, straight maxillary, and scabrous anal fin, at once distinguish this species from either of the two last. It was taken by Mr. Darwin in fresh water, at Rio de Janeiro, in June.

#### 4. TETRAGONOPTERUS TENIATUS. Jen.

*T. corpore ovali, valde compresso, altitudine tertiam partem longitudinis, hinc ad basin furcæ caudalis mensâ, æquante: osse maxillari margine posteriore recto: pinnâ dorsali suprâ ventrales accuratè exorienti; anali lævi, altitudine retrò cito decrescente; radiis plicis membranaceis nullis: squamis in lineâ laterali 40, in lineâ inter pinna ventrales et dorsalem transversâ 14.*

D. 1/10; A. 3/22, &c.

LONG. UNC. 2. LIN. 2.

FORM.—Depth and general form similar to those of the *T. rutilus*; also the same number of rows of scales, the lateral line occupying the eighth from the top. Anal smooth, and similar to that of the *T. rutilus* in form, but in the number of the spines and soft rays agreeing with the *T. scabripinnis*. The maxillary straight, but hardly so much dilated as in the last-named species, being of nearly equal breadth throughout. The teeth are more numerous than in either, amounting in the lower jaw to fourteen or more. The ventrals are in an exact line with the commencement of the dorsal.

COLOUR.—Much as in the *T. scabripinnis*. The same silver band, only more brilliant; also the same humeral spot, and the spot at the base of the caudal extending along the middle rays.

Habitat, Rio de Janeiro.

The above description is that of two small specimens, similar to each other, obtained by Mr. Darwin in a running brook at Socego, in the province of Rio de Janeiro. They are probably not full grown; but so evidently distinct from either of the last two species, the characters of which are in some measure combined in them, that I have not hesitated to give them a separate place. The silver band is more or less obvious in all the species of this genus brought home by Mr. Darwin, but it is much brighter in this than in any of the others.

#### 5. TETRAGONOPTERUS INTERRUPTUS. Jen.

PLATE XXIII. fig. 4.

*T. corpore ovali, valde compresso: altitudine tertiam partem longitudinis totius æquante: ore parvo; osse maxillari brevissimo, dilatato, margine posteriore recto: dentibus minutis, multicuspidatis: dorsali subtriangulari, pone ventrales exorienti; anali (in uno sexu?) scabrâ, altitudine retrò subito decrescente; his pinnis plicis membranaceis nullis: squamis in lineâ longitudinali 35, in lineâ inter pinna ventrales et dorsalem transversâ 10: lineâ laterali interruptâ, haud finem pinnae pectoralis attingente.*

D. 1/10; A. 2/18; C. 18, &c; P. 11; V. 7

LONG. UNC. 2. LIN. 8.

FORM.—Oval, and not very dissimilar in general form to the *T. rutilus*, but rather more elevated above the shoulder. Depth exactly one-third of the entire length: head one-fourth of the same, caudal excluded. Profile not exactly straight, but very slightly hollowed out at the crown, then as slightly protuberant above the eyes, whence it falls more rapidly in front, giving the snout a short and blunt appearance. Mouth much smaller than in any of the preceding species, owing to the extreme shortness of the maxillary, which is broad, with the anterior margin curving outwards, but the posterior one straight. Teeth very small; the points on the cutting edges numerous (five or six on each tooth) and nearly equal; apparently only one row on the intermaxillary, and the same in the lower jaw; none on the maxillary. Eyes and nostrils as in the other species, but the anterior orifice of the latter larger. Subopercle much larger, forming a greater portion of the gill-flap. Scales relatively larger; only ten in the depth, and thirty-five in the length. They have no deep striæ on the basal portion, and consequently no fan; but they are very regularly marked with the usual finer striæ concentrically arranged, except on the free portion where they become indistinct.

The lateral line occupies the sixth row of scales from the top, but is very soon interrupted, coming to an end before it has reached the length of the pectoral, and not carried over more than eight or nine scales in the length. Dorsal subtriangular, commencing exactly at the middle of the length, caudal excluded. Anal shorter than in the other species, and not reaching so near the caudal; two spines, but the first extremely minute. Caudal forked for half its